1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

101 that, in the Nishne-Kolymsk dialect of the Yukaghir, the Chukchee are called Kude'je, which also means "warrior."[1]

Separate branches of Reindeer and of Maritime Koryak give to each other territorial names, according to their place of wandering, the point of the horizon or the rivers where their settlements are situated. For instance, the Reindeer Koryak of the Taigonos Peninsula call themselves Taigonotolu ("Taigonos people"), from the Russian word Taigonos (Тайгонось);[2] the inhabitants of the village of Kamenskoye are called Va'ikenalu ("Kamenskoye people"), from Va'ikenan, which is the Koryak name of that village; the inhabitants of the village of Nayakhan are called E'igivalu ("people from the west"), from E'igival ("sunset," "west"), the Koryak name of that settlement. The Koryak of Gishiga call the Koryak of Kamchatka, as well as the Kamchadal, I'vtala'lu (*sing.*, I'vtala'n or Ivtalala'n), "the lower ones," "those living below." According to an oral statement by Mr. Bogoras, the Kerek call the Maritime Koryak living south of them by the same name.

● 141 Physical Type. — As yet but very little of the anthropological material collected by the Jesup Expedition in reference to the Koryak has been worked up; but I shall make use here of some data from the essential measurements of the Koryak worked out by Mrs. Jochelson,[3] as well as of observations from the anthropometrical notes of the Expedition.

The Koryak are below the average height, and indeed may be said to be of rather short stature. From the measurements of 173 men and 133 women, we found that the average height for men is 1596 mm. (the maximum, 1700 mm.; the minimum, 1490 mm.), and that the average height for women is 1491 mm. (the maximum, 1610 mm.; the minimum, 1380 mm.). The average height of the Koryak of northern Kamchatka (based on measurements of 24 men and 19 women) is 1620 mm. for men (the maximum, 1710 mm.; the minimum, 1530 mm.) and 1530 mm. for women (the maximum,

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[1] Kude'je is the co-operative voice ("to kill together") of the verb kude'de ("to kill"). Kude'jepul means "fellow-killers," "fellow-fighters;" that is, the men who kill or fight together, — warriors. In primitive times it was but natural for a people to call by this name a tribe with whom they were constantly at war (see W. Jochelson, Essay on the Grammar of the Yukaghir Language, in American Anthropologist, N. S., 1905, Vol. VII, p. 403).

[2] The Russian word taiga' (тайга) means "a vast marshy Siberian forest;" and nos (носъ) means "nose" and also "cape." Probably the peninsula between Gishiga and Penshina Bays is called by the Russians Taigonos ("the forest cape") from the forests in its river-valleys, especially the poplar forests in the valley of the Topolovka River, which means "Poplar River" (from to'pol [тополь], "poplar").

[3] I wish to state here that the anthropometrical work of my party in the field was carried out by Mrs. Jochelson. With the permission of Professor Boas, she worked out a part of the anthropometrical material of the Jesup Expedition in Siberia for her thesis for the degree of M.D. of the University of Zürich, Switzerland. This work was also published in the Archiv für Anthropologie, Jahrgang V, Neue Reihe, Heft 1, 2, 1906, pp. 1—63, under the title "Zur Topographie des weiblichen Körpers nordostsibirischer Völker," and a Russian translation was printed in the Russian Anthropological Journal in Moscow. For the Koryak men and women Mrs. Jochelson worked out the following measurements and indices: standing height, height of the ear, length of the head, breadth of the head, bizygomatic breadth, anatomical index of the face, and the length-height index of the head. For comparative data and special measurements of women, see the above-mentioned work.

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

1600 mm.; the minimum, 1430 mm.).[1] Thus we might consider the Koryak of Kamchatka as below the average stature, according to the accepted standard; but we must not be too hasty in drawing such a conclusion, since the number of measurements taken was so small. There is the more reason for this, since the Kamchadal, with whom the southern Koryak have been intermixed to a degree, show a lower average height. The measurements of 63 Kamchadal men and 65 women give the average height of their men as 1601 mm. (the maximum, 1740 mm.; the minimum, 1470 mm.), and of their women as 1496 mm. (the maximum, 1600 mm.; the minimum, 1400 mm.).[2] To some travellers the Koryak gave the impression of being a tall people. This is apparently owing to their strong constitution, and to the fact that their neighbors, the Lamut and Yukaghir, are of very small size. No fat and stout people are found among the Koryak, such as are met with among the wealthy, cattle-breeding Yakut or Buryat; neither are there such lean, lank figures among them as among the Tungus and Lamut reindeer-riders.

On the whole, the Koryak are well built. They have a well-developed bone-structure, broad shoulders, and good muscles. Among the Maritime Koryak, one may often see well-shaped figures; as, for instance, among those of the Big Itkana settlement. The Reindeer Koryak, however, make a less favorable impression in this respect. They are clumsy in appearance, their build is not symmetrical, and their motions are angular; but in taking care of the herd they are nevertheless very dexterous and alert. All Koryak, as a rule, are slow; and they talk in a lazy manner, without hurrying, unless they are excited.

The cephalic index of the men is 80.3 (maximum, 86; minimum, 75), and of the women 80 (maximum, 86; minimum, 75). The greatest percentage falls to the group between 78 and 82. The average cephalic index is below that of the Mongolian-Turkish tribes.[3]

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[1] The above figures relate to men between the ages of twenty and fifty years, and to women between the ages of eighteen and forty years. In all, measurements were taken of more than five hundred Koryak (men, women, and children), and they are the first measurements ever taken of them. Dr. Shnin tells us (I, p. 378) that all his attempts at taking measurements of the Koryak were unsuccessful. He always met with a refusal. Only among the Reindeer Koryak of the Palpal and among some Maritime Koryak of the village of Kamenskoye did we meet with a reluctance to being measured. I cannot say that the others submitted to the measurements with great eagerness; but they were generally tempted by presents, and then regarded the proceedings with amusing curiosity. While they were wearing the wooden masks (see Part I, p. 80, and Plate V., Fig. 2, opp. p. 74), the young men of the Paren settlement acted in pantomime the process of taking measurements. By means of a stick and various gestures one masked man would take the measurements of another, burlesquing us. Many Koryak asked the reason for being measured. As soon as the older people consented to be measured, the young people came up without objection. Among the Taigonos Koryak I owed much of my success to the influence of their elder, a bright and sharp fellow (see Plate XIV, Fig. 1). He assured the Koryak, half in jest and half in earnest, that their heads and bodies were being measured in order to get caps, boots, and coats which the Czar was to send them the next year. However, he himself refused for a long while to allow me to take his measurements.

[2] See Jochelson, Zur Topographie des weiblichen Körpers etc., p. 6.

[3] See Jochelson, Ibid., pp. 11—14.

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

In the same manner, the maximum breadth of face of the Koryak is below that of the Mongolian-Turkish tribes. The average breadth of face of the men is 146.2 mm. (maximum, 160 mm.; minimum, 132 mm.); that of the women, 139.5 mm. (maximum, 151 mm.; minimum, 126 mm.). The measurements of the Yakut taken by us give the average breadth of face of the men as 150 mm., and of the women as 142 mm.[1] The face is generally oval, with the corners of the lower jaw strongly developed, and the chin narrow. A number of types are shown on Plates XIV–XVIII.

The prevailing color of hair among the men is black. Out of 282 men, 220 (78 per cent) had black hair, 59 (20.9 per cent) had brown hair, 2 (0.7 per cent) had light-brown hair, and 1 (0.3 per cent) was a blond. The prevailing color of hair among the women is likewise black, but the percentage is considerably lower than it is among the men. Out of 185 women, 98 (53 per cent) had black hair, 78 (42 per cent) had brown hair, 8 (4.3 per cent) had light-brown hair, and 1 (0.5 per cent) was a blond.[2] Gray hair is seldom seen. Out of 14 old men of an estimated age of from fifty-five to seventy years, only 2 had gray hair. There was not a single bald person among the entire number of persons whose measurements were taken; but, according to the myths, bald-headed people may be found among the Koryak, though seldom.[3]

All of the 282 men had straight hair; while out of 179 women, 3 had wavy hair: the hair of the rest was straight. Mr. Bogoras says that the hair of the Chukchee, as well as that of the Koryak, is often wavy or even curly.[4] The above statement refers apparently to the Koryak of Bering Sea. I was told that among the Koryak of Alutor there are people with curly hair; but the Koryak of the Pacific coast whom I saw had straight hair.

The prevailing color of eyes is dark brown. Out of 257 men examined, 189 (73.5 per cent) had dark-brown eyes; 62 (24.2 per cent), light-brown eyes; 4 (1.5 per cent), black eyes; and 2 (0.7 per cent), gray eyes. Out of 166 women, 151 (90.9 per cent) had dark-brown eyes; 12 (7.2 per cent), light-brown eyes; and 3 (1.8 per cent), black eyes. Thus we see that the number of men with dark eyes exceeds that of women with hair of the same color, while dark-haired women are much more numerous than dark-haired men. Among the men we find a larger percentage of persons with eyes of a light color.

The form of the Koryak eye is not of a marked Mongolian type, still it is narrow. The outer corners are raised, and the upper fold is well

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[1] See Jochelson, Zur Topographie des weiblichen Körpers etc., pp. 17–19.

[2] Although the genealogical information obtained about the blonds showed that their fathers and mothers were Koryak, it is fair to presume that there is an admixture of Russian blood. Moreover, the eyes of the woman are light brown, and those of the man are gray, neither of which colors is ever met with among the Koryak.

[3] Some myths tell how Big-Raven or other people, who have been for some time in the anus or stomach of a man or an animal, grow bald (see Part I, pp. 169, 293).

[4] Bogoras, The Chukchee, Vol. VII of this series, p. 34.

L 144 features. This is to be expected if one takes into account the fact that the functionally independent traits of the Mongoloid stock were formed at different times and in different, though adjacent and even mutually overlapping areas.

soft, though straight hair, and also by their white skin, which is accompanied by a certain amount of depigmentization of eyes and of hair.

Ko 144 141 The Reindeer Koryak of the Penzhina River basin are hardly distinguished from the Reindeer Chukchee. Among them we frequently encounter epicanthus and many broad noses with horizontally situated nostrils and with developed nasal wings. Their faces are of a moderate [5] height. It is only their head index which is lower than that of the Reindeer Chukchee. The Reindeer Koryak of Kamchatka are characterized by a more sharply defined nose and by a lesser frequency of the epicanthus. However, the horizontal position of nostrils and a marked development of nasal wings is encountered among them approximately as frequently as among the Penzhina nomads and the Reindeer Chukchee. These traits of the Reindeer Chukchee and of the Koryak are suprisingly uniform between Kolyma and the Chukot Peninsula on the one hand and the center of Kamchatka on the other.

In our further exposition the prevailing type of the Reindeer Chukchee and of the Koryak will be referred to briefly as the Kamchatka type. It is true that the distribution of this type extends beyond the boundaries of the peninsula, but so does--in connection with the administrative divisions--the name "Kamchatka." Moreover, we frequently encounter representatives of the Kamchatka type in the north of the peninsula.

Ko 141 144 Because of the brevity of description and the contradictions in the data contained in the scientific literature, below we shall describe the traits of the Kamchatka type.

Ka 141 144 In covered places the color of the skin is white or swarthy (Nos. 7-13 of the Lushan scale), the face is easily tanned reaching No. 25. The eyes of almost all the representatives of this type are dark; the hair is black, but more frequently with a tincture of brown (No. 4 of the Fisher scale). The hair is straight and moderately hard. The tertiary hair covering on the body and the face is small. One meets, however, moustaches. Eyebrows are of moderate growth. The face is flat, but with less developed cheekbones than, for example,

Ko among the Lamut. The size of the face is average. Among
141 males the morphological height of the lower edge of brows is
144 128 millimeters, and the zygomatic diameter is 145 millimeters. The lower jaw is broad, especially in comparison
Ka with the moderate breadth of the cheekbones. The nose is
141 moderately or weakly defined, but much more strongly than
144 it is among the Lamut. Its breadth among the males of middle age is most frequently 38-39 millimeters. One frequently encounters a transverse position of the nostrils and a marked development of nasal wings. The frequency of the concave shape of the nasal profile is greater than that of the convex shape, but the prevailing type of nose is straight. The tip and the base of the nose are horizontal, and less frequently--upturned. Among the middle-aged men the epicanthus is encountered in 40-60 per cent of cases, the fold of the eyelid is moderately developed, the position of the eye slit is more frequently horizontal, and the eye opening is narrow or average. The upper lip is more often high and always forward. The lips are of moderate thickness, but are relatively thicker than the lips of the Lamut. The head is moderately brachycephalic (80-83), the forehead is more frequently straight with weakly or moderately developed supraorbital arches. The length of the male body is on the average 158-160 centimeters.

Ko The coastal Koryak of western Kamchatka turned out to be
144 anthropologically heterogeneous. The Rekinnikovsk group
141 (on the western side of the isthmus) is a fairly characteristic representative of the Kamchatka type. The Penzhina and the Kamchatka (Palana) proper coastal Koryak have the traits which differ from those of the Reindeer Koryak in the same direction in which the traits of the coastal Chukchee differ from those of the Reindeer Chukchee. Their nose is broader and more clearly defined. The horizontal position of the nostrils and the marked development of nasal wings is encountered much less frequently. The hair is much stiffer and the bluish-black tinge (No. 27 of the Fisher scale) is encountered more frequently. The beard is more pronounced. All these are "Eskimoid" peculiarities. However, the height of the face is noticeably greater only among the Penzhina coastal Koryak as compared to the height of the face of their nomadic fellow tribesmen. The concave shape of the nasal profile continues to prevail over the convex, the epicanthus is encountered just as frequently as among the Reindeer tribesmen, although the eyelid folds are somewhat less developed.

Ko 141 144 On the whole the coastal Koryak type holds an intermediate position between the Kamchatka and the Eskimo types.

[6] The Itelmen, who have preserved their language, are anthropologically still mixed up with the Russians. This is

Ka 144 corroborated both by the data of the interviews and by the similarity of all their traits to the white-haired Europeoid race. These traits include pigmentation, stiffness of the hair, the structure of the cheekbones, the profile of the upper lip, etc. It follows therefore that the deviation of the Itelmen from the "Mongoloid standard" in the form of their nose, in the structure of their eyelids, and in the development of their beard, as well as the similarity of these Itelmen traits to those of the Eskimo must be regarded not as proof of a direct relationship of the two groups but as a result of the mixture of the Russians with the Itelmen. The ancient Itelmen type was indubitably characterized by a greater frequency of the epicanthus than among the Eskimo and by a less sharply defined nose. On the whole, they were probably related to the coastal Koryak, and thus they also held an intermediate position between the characteristic representatives of the Eskimo and the Kamchatka types.

The Russianized Itelmen (in the future I shall call them by their conventional term "Kamchadal") are not easily distinguished from the descendants of the ancient Russian inhabit-

Ka 659 101 565 ants of Kamchatka. In the official documents only the 1897 census made a clear-cut demarcation between the two groups, [the Kamchadal, and the Russianized descendants of the Itelmen--Analyst] and such a demarcation was facilitated at the time it was done by the difference in social rank (sosloviye) of the members of the two groups. Yet even then this was an isolated and purely formal difference. The 1926 census reflects in this respect an unbridled arbitrariness of the census takers. The inhabitants of the ancient Upper Kamchatka and Lower Kamchatka forts are referred to in the census as Kamchadal, while the Russianized descendants of the Itelmen from the villages of Kikhchik, Kolpakovo, Krutogorovo, Oblukovina, etc. are referred to as Russians.

Ka 101 The contemporary official records are fully justified in not giving recognition to the term "Kamchadal" and in regarding all the Russian-speaking people of Kamchatka as Russians. However, this term has not become obsolete in everyday conversation, and is employed by the natives as well as by the new immigrants not only with reference to the Russianized Itelmen but also to the descendants of the ancient Russian

31: Debets--16 D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142 L 141 142 Ko 141 142 Ka 141 142

Сводка важнейших средних

Группы / Признаки	2 Эскимосы				3 Чукчи береговые			
	5 диомидовские	6 наукенские	7 юго-восточные (унгазикские и сиреникские)	8 суммарно	9 уэленско-аляскинские	10 восточные (беринговоморские)	11 северные	8 суммарно
29 Число исследованных	25	66	100	191	22	82	86	190
30 В том числе, в %:								
31 20—24 г.	32.0	27.2	20.0	24.1	18.1	25.8	26.7	25.8
32 25—39 л.	36.0	47.0	56.0	50.3	63.7	47.6	51.2	51.0
33 40—60 л.	32.0	25.8	24.0	25.6	18.1	25.6	22.1	23.2
34 Длина тела	1653	1627	1615	1625	1636	1639	1617	1629
35 Продольный диаметр	193.3	191.3	189.0	190.3	190.3	190.9	189.2	190.1
36 Поперечный диаметр	153.3	155.8	154.1	154.6	153.2	154.4	154.4	154.3
37 Головной указатель	79.5	81.6	(81.5)	(81.2)	(80.6)	(80.9)	(81.6)	(81.2)
38 Наклон лба (1—3; 1 — сильно наклонный)	2.36	2.36	2.23	2.29	2.59	2.62	2.53	2.58
39 Надбровье (1—4)	1.36	1.39	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.32	1.23	1.30
40 Морфологическая высота лица (от нижнего края бровей)	135.9	134.3	137.5	136.2	132.0	136.8	134.4	135.1
41 Скуловой диаметр	147.6	149.5	147.9	148.4	144.5	148.5	147.0	147.4
42 Нижнечелюстной диаметр	117.2	116.8	119.6	118.3	116.4	118.9	117.6	118.0
43 Горизонтальная профилировка лица (1—3)	1.08	1.00	1.11	1.07	1.00	1.04	1.05	1.04
44 Выступание скул (1—3; 1—сильное)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Выступание подбородка (0—3; 0—отрицательный к плоскости нижней челюсти)	1.74	—	1.74	1.74	1.60	1.59	1.89	1.78
46 Высота носа от нижнего края бровей	61.3	61.3	62.6	62.0	59.7	61.6	60.7	61.0
47 Высота носа от переносья	54.2	53.4	55.4	54.6	52.5	54.2	52.8	53.4
48 Ширина носа	37.0	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.1	37.8	37.7	37.7
49 Носовой указатель от нижнего края бровей	60.7	61.7	(60.2)	(60.6)	(62.1)	(61.3)	(62.0)	(61.8)
50 Носовой указатель от переносья	69.2	70.6	(68.0)	(68.8)	(70.6)	(69.7)	(71.4)	(70.5)
51 Высота переносья (1—3)	1.64	1.42	1.71	1.60	1.55	1.49	1.37	1.44
52 Поперечный профиль спинки носа (1—3)	2.32	2.06	2.03	2.08	1.77	1.98	1.75	1.84

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

31: Debets—17D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142
L 141 142
Ko 141 142
Ka 141 142

Table I
Таблица I

и цветот. Мужчины

12 Чукчи оленные (чаучу)		Коряки 13 оленные (чаучувены)		Коряки береговые (нымыланы и рамкенены) 14			23	24	25	Ламуты 15				27	28
16 Чуйотского п-ова	17 анадырские	18 пенжинские	19 камчатские	20 реканикольские	пенжинские (камчатско-ут-камчатские)	21	22 палланские	Ительмены	Камчадалы-«Камчадалы»	Русские старожилы Камчатки	17 анадырские	26 анадырско-пенжинские	19 камчатские	8 суммарно	Буряты алярские	Коренцы северные
96	80	50	64	54	73	72	89	90	100	27	47	57	13	250	122
22.9	26.2	30.0	26.6	20.4	30.2	19.4	20.2	21.1	21.0	14.8	34.0	15.8	22.1	22.8	23.0
49.0	47.5	42.0	45.3	61.1	53.5	51.4	50.6	36.7	45.0	63.0	44.7	43.9	48.1	44.0	54.0
28.1	26.2	28.0	28.1	18.5	16.4	29.2	29.2	42.2	34.0	22.2	21.3	40.3	29.8	33.2	23.0
1617	1588	1586	1591	1582	1617	1617	1627	1636	1648	1593	1607	1608	1604	1630	1628
188.7	188.7	190.8	192.4	190.3	194.2	193.2	193.4	192.8	192.3	195.8	193.9	194.5	194.6	192.8	183.1
153.7	156.5	152.7	152.3	151.6	151.2	149.6	152.4	151.7	151.0	155.4	154.4	154.5	154.6	157.8	154.4
(81.5)	83.0	(80.0)	(79.2)	(79.6)	(77.9)	(77.4)	(78.8)	(78.6)	(78.5)	(79.4)	(79.6)	(79.4)	(79.5)	81.9	(84.3)
2.74	2.56	2.54	2.63	2.65	2.53	2.80	2.64	2.59	2.35	2.58	2.26	2.19	2.29	2.61	2.70
1.18	1.21	1.32	1.28	1.26	1.27	1.11	1.17	1.29	1.53	1.19	1.32	1.47	1.36	1.26	1.24
132.1	128.6	128.0	128.0	125.7	133.0	128.4	130.0	130.4	130.6	136.4	135.4	133.9	135.0	135.9	131.9
146.3	147.7	145.4	144.5	144.6	145.1	143.3	144.3	142.7	141.9	146.6	148.2	147.3	147.5	148.8	143.9
117.2	115.6	116.6	118.4	120.3	119.4	119.4	120.3	117.5	114.9	115.8	116.8	117.3	116.8	113.2	112.1
1.05	1.08	1.06	1.11	1.04	1.03	1.08	1.20	1.40	1.98	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.05	1.05
—	—	1.86	1.89	1.87	1.92	1.74	1.89	1.91	2.14	—	1.46	1.40	1.43	1.70	1.76
2.32	—	2.21	2.18	2.00	1.78	1.78	1.75	2.04	2.23	—	2.24	2.02	2.12	1.93	1.72
59.2	58.4	58.2	58.8	56.6	61.1	56.4	57.4	57.8	57.9	63.0	61.3	62.4	62.1	63.5	58.9
51.8	51.6	50.4	50.8	48.6	51.5	50.1	51.7	52.5	53.6	52.0	49.5	53.1	51.6	53.7	51.4
38.7	38.8	37.9	37.6	37.5	36.4	36.8	37.2	36.5	35.9	38.0	35.3	36.1	36.2	36.5	37.3
(65.4)	67.1	(65.1)	(63.9)	(66.2)	(59.5)	(65.2)	(64.7)	(63.1)	(61.9)	(60.3)	(57.5)	(57.8)	(58.3)	58.0	(63.7)
(74.6)	75.7	(75.2)	(74.0)	(77.2)	(70.6)	(73.5)	(71.9)	(69.5)	(67.0)	(73.0)	(71.2)	(68.0)	(70.1)	68.3	(72.5)
1.39	1.31	1.29	1.44	1.32	1.60	1.56	1.76	1.88	2.34	1.19	1.07	1.18	1.14	1.42	1.16
1.69	1.70	1.76	2.08	1.76	1.92	2.02	2.10	2.12	2.64	1.61	1.35	1.79	1.59	1.71	1.88

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

1 Группы / 4 Признаки	2 Эскимосы				3 Чукчи береговые			
	5 диомидские	6 наукanские	7 юго-восточные (уэленские и сердцекаменские)	8 суммарно	9 уэленско-дежневские	10 восточные (берингоморские)	11 северные	8 суммарно
53 Спинка носа								
54 Вогнутая, %	8.0	12.1	10.2	10.6	31.8	23.2	29.4	27.0
55 Прямая, %	52.0	63.7	41.9	50.7	54.5	41.4	58.8	50.8
56 Извилистая, %	20.0	12.1	20.4	17.5	9.1	25.6	8.2	15.9
57 Выпуклая, %	20.0	12.1	27.5	21.2	4.6	9.8	3.5	6.3
58 Кончик носа (1—3; 1—поднятый)	1.92	1.71	1.79	1.78	1.73	1.72	1.81	1.75
59 Положение осей ноздрей (1—3; 1—поперечное)	2.00	1.89	2.00	1.96	2.05	1.84	1.79	1.84
60 Выраженность крыльевых борозд (1—3; 1—слабая)	1.72	1.78	1.85	1.82	2.00	1.66	1.78	1.75
61 Выступание крыльев носа (1-3; 1—слабое)	1.76	1.90	2.06	1.97	2.05	1.84	1.78	1.84
62 Профиль верхней губы (1—3; 1—прогейлия)	1.44	1.24	1.24	1.27	1.36	1.21	1.19	1.22
63 Высота кожной части верхней губы	19.0	18.1	18.7	18.5	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.4
64 Ширина рта	55.4	56.4	56.6	56.4	57.2	55.9	56.1	56.1
65 «Толщина» обеих губ	19.0	17.9	18.7	18.5	17.6	19.5	18.9	19.0
66 Мочка уха (1—3; 1—приросшая)	2.12	2.33	2.64	2.47	1.82	2.14	2.12	2.10
67 Ширина глазной щели (1—3; 1—узкая)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68 Наклон осей глаз (1—3; 3—наружный угол выше)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69 Эпикантус, %	33.3	42.4	28.3	33.9	27.3	64.1	61.2	58.5
70 Складка века (0—3)								
71 Внутренняя часть (*p*)	1.13	1.47	1.42	1.39	1.18	1.70	1.94	1.75
72 Средняя часть (*m*)	1.25	1.56	1.51	1.49	1.18	1.74	2.02	1.81
73 Наружная часть (*d*)	1.25	1.52	1.46	1.45	1.18	1.73	1.94	1.76
74 Смуглая кожа (внутр. поверхн. плеча) № 10 и темнее, %	84.0	40.0	64.5	58.5	83.4	65.7	74.6	71.1
75 Темные глаза, %	100.0	92.4	96.0	95.3	86.4	96.4	93.0	93.7
76 Черные волосы (№ 27), %	82.5	83.6	65.1	73.8	65.0	55.3	40.0	49.7
77 Прямые жесткие волосы, %	95.7	89.8	63.2	80.2	69.2	74.7	56.8	66.5
78 Волнистые волосы, %	4.3	2.0	8.1	4.9	7.7	8.4	9.4	8.7
79 Рост бороды (1—5) у лиц старше 25 л.	1.53	1.56	1.68	1.62	1.33	1.35	1.19	1.28
80 Рост бровей (1—3)	2.44	1.95	1.94	2.01	2.14	2.19	2.11	2.14

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

31: Debets-19 D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus / Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C
141
142
L
141
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Ko
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Ka
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Table 1. (Continued)
Таблица 1 (продолжение)

Чукчи оленные (чаучу) 16		Коряки оленные (чаучувены) 18		Коряки береговые (нымыланы и ремкекены) 14			23	24	25	Ламуты 15				27	28
Чукотского п-ова 16	17	пенжинские 19	17	реневенковские 20	пенжинские (пенженско-итенис ие) 21	палланские 22	Ительмены	«Камчадалы»	Русские старожилы Камчатки	якутские 17	анадырско-пенжинские 26	камчатские 9	сумма по 8	Буряты азерские	Карелы северные
26.0	33.8	24.5	17.2	38.9	16.4	33.3	22.5	15.6	6.0	7.7	32.6	12.5	18.8	6.4	10.7
53.1	48.7	61.2	54.7	46.3	54.8	57.0	66.3	68.9	72.0	76.9	60.9	64.3	65.6	69.1	59.8
13.5	10.0	4.1	15.6	11.1	20.6	9.7	5.6	5.5	11.0	7.7	4.3	7.1	6.2	12.1	16.4
7.3	7.5	10.2	12.5	3.7	8.2	0.0	5.6	10.0	11.0	7.7	2.2	16.1	9.4	12.4	13.1
1.70	1.63	1.92	1.97	1.74	1.56	1.42	1.63	1.72	1.77	1.65	1.26	1.68	1.52	1.53	1.68
1.61	1.63	1.63	1.66	1.67	1.92	2.01	2.08	2.09	2.33	1.73	1.94	1.89	1.88	1.97	1.71
2.13	2.20	2.29	2.00	2.24	2.00	1.74	1.57	1.58	1.64	1.73	1.57	1.64	1.63	1.60	1.62
2.24	—	2.35	2.31	2.46	2.14	2.19	1.89	1.90	1.87	—	1.62	1.93	1.80	1.75	2.09
1.20	1.09	1.04	1.25	1.08	1.17	1.28	1.46	1.61	1.82	1.23	1.00	1.06	1.07	1.13	1.11
17.8	18.3	17.5	17.5	17.6	18.7	18.3	18.5	18.4	17.8	19.1	19.3	18.4	18.9	18.2	16.1
56.9	56.7	53.9	53.1	54.3	51.9	52.2	51.2	52.4	50.8	54.2	51.1	52.7	52.4	51.4	48.7
18.3	18.0	18.0	14.7	17.6	16.5	17.2	17.5	16.1	14.3	15.3	16.3	13.9	15.1	18.1	19.4
2.39	2.44	2.04	1.78	1.74	1.90	1.93	1.88	2.09	2.32	2.11	2.19	2.08	2.13	2.04	1.57
—	—	1.59	1.66	1.79	1.78	1.85	1.93	1.93	2.10	—	1.55	1.57	1.56	1.80	1.66
—	—	2.18	2.32	2.21	2.28	2.16	2.25	2.28	2.05	—	2.60	2.45	2.51	2.52	2.30
60.4	59.0	51.0	38.8	51.9	51.4	48.6	31.5	20.2	4.0	77.7	86.5	66.0	75.0	54.4	67.4
2.08	2.03	1.84	1.73	1.73	1.69	1.51	1.00	1.12	0.67	2.19	2.64	2.61	2.53	1.99	2.21
2.27	2.14	2.08	1.82	1.79	1.71	1.69	1.40	1.43	1.12	2.30	2.62	2.66	2.57	2.25	2.20
2.23	2.14	1.94	1.77	1.79	1.65	1.67	1.40	1.37	1.12	2.24	2.62	2.66	2.55	2.22	2.18
54.1	50.7	81.9	28.4	77.1	52.3	39.3	40.9	28.3	18.7	11.1	24.0	16.3	16.9	28.3	55.5
92.8	93.7	93.8	87.6	95.2	98.6	90.1	76.5	60.1	22.0	48.1	65.2	51.8	55.8	75.2	88.5
25.0	24.3	47.2	41.5	40.0	76.3	69.0	42.2	5.1	3.7	3.7	14.7	23.5	16.1	20.8	73.1
35.7	44.0	45.5	56.1	50.0	62.1	79.0	56.0	32.4	11.5	37.5	40.7	30.6	35.2	75.0	80.0
3.6	6.0	0.0	7.3	5.0	5.4	7.8	9.3	12.7	27.0	3.8	3.1	8.2	5.7	5.7	2.5
1.15	1.14	1.06	1.11	1.23	1.35	1.52	1.56	2.31	2.67	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.51	1.38
2.01	1.95	2.02	1.73	2.04	1.99	2.03	1.93	2.00	2.01	1.52	1.71	1.30	1.49	1.78	1.55

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

31: Debets--20 D-5 (1947) 1949 Chukchee
Tungus:Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

Key to Table I.

A Summary of the Most Important Averages and Frequencies. Males

C
141 1. Groups
142 2. Eskimo
L 3. Coastal Chukchee
141 4. Traits
142 5. Diomidsk
Ko 6. Nauransk
141 7. Southeastern (Ungaziksk
142 and Serineksk)
Ka 8. Total
141 9. Uellensko-Dezhnevsk
142 10. Eastern (Bering Sea)
11. Northern
12. Reindeer Chukchee (Chauchu)
13. Reindeer Koryak (Chauchuven)
14. Coastal Koryak (Nymyllan and Remkeken)
15. Lamut
16. Chukot Peninsula
17. Anyuysk
18. Penzhina
19. Kamchatka
20. Rekinnikovsk
21. Penzhina (Kamensko-Itkansk)
22. Palansk
23. Itelmen
24. "Kamchadal"
25. Descendents of old Russian inhabitants of Kamchatka
26. Anadyrsko-Penzhina
27. Alarsk Buryat
28. North Koreans
29. Number of people investigated
30. Among them, in per cent
31. 20-24 years of age
32. 25-30 years of age
33. 40-60 years of age
34. Length of the body
35. Longitudinal diameter
36. Transverse diameter
37. Head index
38. Inclination of the forehead (1-3; 1--sharply sloping)
39. Supraorbital area
40. Morphological height of the face (from the low edge of the eyebrows)
41. Zygomatic diameter
42. Mandible diameter
43. Horizontal profile of the face
44. Projection of the cheek bones (1-3; 1--strong)
45. Projection of the chin (0-3; 0--negative in relation to the plane o the lower jaw)
46. Height of the nose from the lower edge of the eyebrows
47. Height of the nose at the bridge
48. Width of the nose
49. Nasal index from the lower edge of the eyebrows
50. Nasal index from the bridge
51. Height of the nasal bridge
52. Transverse profile of the nasal spine
53. Nasal spine
54. Concave
55. Straight
56. Sinuous

31: Debets--21 D-5 (1947) 1949 Chukchee
Tungus:Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

Key to Table 1 (cont'd)

C
141 57. Convex
142 58. Tip of the nose (1-3;
L 1--upturned)
141 59. Position of the axes of the
142 nostrils (1-3; 1--transverse)
Ko 60. Development of the furrows
141 of the nasal wings (1-3;
142 1--weak)
Ka 61. Projection of the nasal wings
141 (1-3; 1--weak)
142 62. Profile of the upper lip (1-3;
1--forward)
63. Height of the cutaneous section
of the upper lip
64. Width of the mouth
65. "Thickness" of both lips
66. Lobe of the ear (1-3; 1--adhering
to the head)
67. Width of the eye slit (1-3;
1--narrow)
68. Inclination of the axes of the
eyes (1-3; 1--the exterior
corner is higher)
69. Epicanthus
70. Eyelid fold
71. Interior section (p)
72. Middle section (m)
73. Exterior section (d)
74. Swarthiness of skin (the interior
surface of the shoulder)
No. 10 and darker
75. Dark eyes
76. Black hair
77. Straight, stiff hair
78. Wavy hair
79. Beard growth (1-5) of people over
25 years of age
80. Growth of the eyebrows

31: Debets—22D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142

Table 2.

Сводка важнейших средних

L 141 142 Ko 141 142 Ka 141 142

1. Группы / 2. Признаки	3 Эскимосы	4 Чукчи-чаплинцы береговые	5 Чукчи-чаплинцы оленные Чуконского п-ова	6 Корячки оленные (чаучувенцы)	
				7 коряки-оленные	8 камчатские
21 Число исследованных	85	87	42	58	80
22 В том числе, в %:					
23 20—24 г.	27.1	25.3	26.2	34.5	23.8
24 25—39 л.	48.2	51.7	42.8	41.8	52.5
25 40—60 л.	24.7	23.0	31.0	20.7	23.8
26 Длина тела	1519	1520	1536	1479	1487
27 Продольный диаметр	183.4	183.5	183.9	185.6	186.7
28 Поперечный диаметр	149.6	149.2	149.3	147.6	146.5
29 Головной указатель	(81.5)	(81.4)	(81.2)	(79.5)	(78.5)
30 Наклон лба (1—3: 1—сильно наклонный)	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.98	2.91
31 Надбровье (1—4)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
32 Морфологическая высота лица (от нижнего края бровей)	127.5	127.3	127.6	121.3	122.8
33 Скуловой диаметр	140.3	141.0	139.5	139.1	138.0
34 Нижнечелюстной диаметр	112.0	113.8	111.7	112.6	112.0
35 Горизонтальная профилировка лица (1—3)	1.04	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.01
36 Выступание скул (1—3: 1—сильное)	—	—	—	1.45	1.40
37 Выступание подбородка (0—3: 0—отрицательный к плоскости нижней челюсти)	1.87	1.95	2.31	2.24	2.14
38 Высота носа от нижнего края бровей	58.4	57.9	57.9	55.3	56.0
39 Высота носа от переносья	50.1	48.2	48.5	44.9	47.8
40 Ширина носа	34.4	35.0	35.6	35.5	33.8
41 Носовой указатель от нижнего края бровей	(68.8)	(60.3)	(61.4)	(64.2)	(60.3)
42 Носовой указатель от переносья	(68.7)	(72.6)	(73.4)	(78.9)	(70.7)
43 Высота переносья (1—31)	1.33	1.17	1.29	1.05	1.25
44 Поперечный профиль спинки носа (1—3)	1.64	1.31	1.45	1.24	1.79
45 Спинка носа: вогнутая, % 46	27.1	43.7	54.8	53.4	31.2
прямая, % 47	44.7	48.2	42.8	43.1	61.3
извилистая, % 48	20.0	5.8	2.4	1.7	5.0
выпуклая, % 49	8.2	2.3	0.0	1.7	2.5
50 Кончик носа (1—3; 1—поднятый)	1.68	1.59	1.57	1.48	1.60
51 Положение осей ноздрей (1—3; 1—поперечное)	2.01	1.86	1.71	1.53	1.80
52 Выраженность крыльевых борозд (1—3; 1—слабая)	1.85	1.72	2.02	2.07	1.56
53 Выступание крыльев носа (1—3; 1—слабое)	1.87	1.77	1.91	2.09	1.85
54 Профиль верхней губы (1—3; 1—прохейлия)	1.06	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.14
55 Высота кожной части верхней губы	17.4	17.2	17.6	16.4	16.5
56 Ширина рта	52.4	53.5	55.4	51.8	49.7
57 «Толщина» обеих губ	17.0	19.5	17.9	16.7	14.1
58 Мочка уха (1—3; 1—приросшая)	2.07	1.80	2.21	1.97	1.69
59 Ширина глазной щели (1—3; 1—узкая)	—	—	—	1.78	1.87
60 Наклон осей глаз (1—3; 3—наружный угол выше)	—	—	—	2.44	2.41
61 Эпикантус, %	48.2	71.1	59.5	67.3	50.6
62 Складка века (0—3): внутренняя часть (*p*) 63	1.52	1.98	1.86	1.55	1.71
средняя часть (*m*) 64	1.35	2.09	2.07	1.73	1.76
наружная часть (*d*) 65	1.55	2.05	2.05	1.66	1.76

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

31: Debets--23D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

Table 2
Таблица 2

и частот. Женщины

Корячки береговые (камчадалки и ремкеевки) 9			Ительменки	Камчадалки	Русские старожилки Камчатки	Алеутки 16			
ремкеевские	пенжинские (ковычинско-итканские)	палланские				анадырско-пенжинские	камчатские	Сукиарво	Буратки алдрские
10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
28	56	79	86	75	81	51	45	98	200
17.9	19.6	26.6	26.8	26.7	23.4	27.4	13.3	20.8	24.5
60.7	66.1	50.6	50.0	40.0	48.2	54.9	55.5	55.2	47.0
21.4	14.3	22.8	23.2	33.3	28.4	17.6	31.1	24.0	28.5
1468	1491	1500	1507	1529	1537	1486	1489	1488	1531
185.3	186.6	185.6	185.6	184.6	183.4	186.4	187.9	187.1	184.9
148.1	146.8	144.7	146.8	146.0	145.0	146.7	148.7	147.7	152.4
(79.9)	(78.6)	(77.9)	(78.9)	(79.1)	(79.0)	(78.6)	(79.1)	(78.8)	82.5
2.96	2.96	2.98	2.99	3.00	2.98	2.88	2.91	2.90	2.95
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.00
120.5	126.6	120.7	120.5	121.2	120.1	126.7	128.0	127.3	129.0
138.2	140.4	134.6	135.7	133.8	132.2	138.5	138.3	138.4	140.3
114.1	115.5	111.1	111.5	108.3	104.6	109.8	108.3	109.1	103.1
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.50	1.52	1.51	1.69	1.71	1.79	1.10	1.02	1.06	1.39
2.00	1.80	1.78	2.00	1.82	2.08	2.28	1.89	2.11	2.06
52.6	58.9	52.8	52.9	53.1	52.0	57.5	59.3	58.3	60.1
44.2	47.0	45.3	46.6	46.4	48.2	44.6	48.5	46.4	48.2
33.9	31.9	32.7	33.6	33.7	32.7	31.7	33.1	32.4	33.4
(64.5)	(57.5)	(61.9)	(63.4)	(63.5)	(62.8)	(55.1)	(53.8)	(55.4)	55.7
(76.7)	(72.1)	(72.2)	(72.1)	(72.5)	(67.9)	(71.1)	(68.2)	(69.8)	69.7
1.14	1.02	1.18	1.55	1.53	1.93	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.14
1.57	1.50	1.70	1.86	1.81	2.20	1.18	1.45	1.30	1.32
64.2	45.4	51.0	60.7	54.7	40.7	51.0	28.9	40.6	28.6
35.8	42.8	43.0	32.2	42.7	51.9	49.0	66.7	57.3	62.3
0.0	5.4	2.5	4.7	1.3	6.2	0.0	4.4	2.1	9.6
0.0	5.4	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
1.42	1.48	1.41	1.45	1.53	1.59	1.26	1.40	1.33	1.48
1.93	1.87	2.08	2.11	1.93	2.20	1.98	1.98	1.98	2.03
1.93	1.88	1.58	1.63	1.69	1.72	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
2.11	1.89	1.70	1.74	1.83	1.86	1.33	1.63	1.47	1.62
1.00	1.02	1.01	1.14	1.20	1.51	1.00	1.05	1.02	1.06
16.8	17.0	16.3	16.3	17.0	16.4	18.3	18.3	18.2	16.9
50.4	50.6	47.6	47.8	47.7	46.3	49.1	48.7	48.9	47.5
17.1	16.6	18.4	17.4	15.9	14.2	16.0	15.5	15.8	17.3
1.48	1.60	1.63	1.84	1.63	1.95	1.86	1.57	1.72	1.85
1.57	1.98	2.06	2.10	2.09	2.17	1.71	1.75	1.73	1.94
2.39	2.29	2.32	2.36	2.31	2.14	2.63	2.61	2.62	2.66
53.8	44.4	60.6	50.0	44.0	24.7	82.4	70.5	76.8	73.4
1.50	1.50	1.62	1.35	1.29	0.90	2.29	2.27	2.28	2.20
1.50	1.46	1.65	1.89	1.61	1.19	2.31	2.41	2.36	2.28
1.42	1.46	1.62	1.89	1.61	1.19	2.31	2.39	2.36	2.24

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

31: Debets-24D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C
141
142

Table 2.

2 Признаки / 1 Группы	3 Эскимосы	4 Чукчанки береговые	5 Чукчанки оленные Чукотского п-ова	Коряки оленные (чаучувенцы) 6 7 пенжинские	8 камчатские
66 Смуглая кожа (внутр. поверхн. плеча) № 10 и темнее, %	64.6	69.6	86.5	98.2	60.2
67 Темные глаза, %	96.5	97.7	95.3	98.2	97.5
68 Черные волосы (№ 27), %	72.2	52.3	38.1	48.3	48.8
69 Прямые жесткие волосы, %	77.6	62.1	59.5	62.0	77.2
70 Волнистые волосы, %	5.9	4.6	4.8	3.4	0.0
71 Рост бровей (1—3)	1.42	1.28	1.52	1.73	1.48

L
141
142
x0
141
142
xa
141
142

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

31: Debets-25 D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142

Table 2 (Continued)
Таблица 2 (продолжение)

L 141 142

Корячки беретовые (нымыланы и ромкелянки) 9			Ительмены	«Камчадалы»	Русские старожилы Камчатки	Ламуты 16			Буряты аларские
						анадырско-пенжинские	камчатские	Суммарно	
ременниковские	пенжинские (пенженско-итканские)	палланские							
10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
76.0	76.6	56.2	57.9	73.0	34.8	16.6	26.2	22.3	50.6
88.9	100.0	100.0	86.0	77.3	71.5	88.2	81.8	85.2	85.0
42.8	69.1	57.3	23.2	8.1	5.2	5.9	9.5	7.5	10.1
60.7	80.2	65.3	32.2	27.4	11.5	19.6	43.3	30.5	71.0
3.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.7	2.6	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0
1.68	1.55	1.75	1.69	1.63	1.62	1.22	1.11	1.17	1.31

KO 141 142 Ka 141 142

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

Key to Table II.

A Summary of the Most Important Averages and Frequencies. Females

C
141 1. Groups
142 2. Traits
L 3. Eskimo
141 4. Coastal Chukchee
142 5. Reindeer Chukchee of the
Ko Chukot Peninsula
141 6. Reindeer Koryak
142 (Chauchuven)
Ka 7. Penzhina
141 8. Kamchatka
142 9. Coastal Koryak (Nymyllan and Remkeken)
11. Penzhina (Kamensko-Itkansk)
12. Palansk
13. Itelmen
14. "Kamchadal"
15. Descendents of old Russian inhabitants of Kamchatka
16. Lamut
17. Anadyrsko-Penzhina
18. Kamchatka
19. Total
20. Alarsk Buryat
21. Number of people investigated
22. Among them, in percent
23. 20-24 years of age
24. 25-39 years of age
25. 40-60 years of age
26. Length of the body
27. Longitudinal diameter
28. Transverse diameter
29. Head index
30. Inclination of the forehead (1-3; 1--sharply sloping)
31. Supraorbital area
32. Morphological height of the face (from the lower edge of the eyebrows)
33. Zygomatic diameter
34. Mandible diameter
35. Horizontal profile of the face
36. Cheekbone projection (1-3; 1--strong)
37. Projection of the chin (0-3; 0--negative in relation to the plane of the lower jaw)
38. Height of the nose from the lower edge of the eyebrows
39. Height of the nose at the bridge
40. Width of the nose
41. Nasal index from the lower edge of the eyebrows
42. Nasal index from the bridge
43. Height of the nasal bridge (1-31)[sic]
44. Transverse profile of the nasal spine
45. Nasal spine
46. Concave
47. Straight
48. Sinuous
49. Convex
50. Tip of the nose (1-3; 1--upturned)
51. Position of the axes of the nostrils (1-3; 1--transverse)
52. Development of the furrows of the nasal wings (1-3; 1--weak)

31: Debets--27 D-5 (1947) 1949 Chukchee
Tungus;Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

Key to Table 2 (cont'd)

C
141 53. Projection of the nasal wings (1-3;
142 1--weak)
L 54. Profile of the upper lip (1-3; 1--
141 forward)
142 55. Height of the cutaneous section of
Ko the upper lip
141 56. Width of the mouth
142 57. "Thickness" of both lips
Ka 58. Lobe of the ear (1-3; 1--adhering)
141 59. Width of the eye slit (1-3; 1--narrow)
142 60. Inclination of the axes of the eyes (1-3;
3--the exterior corner is higher)
61. Epicanthus
62. Eyelid fold
63. Interior section (p)
64. Middle section (m)
65. Exterior section (d)
66. Swarthiness of skin (the interior surface
of the shoulder) No. 10 and darker
67. Dark eyes
68. Black hair
69. Straight, stiff hair
70. Wavy hair
71. Growth of the eyebrows